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6 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
7 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
8 AT SEATTLE

9 ISAAC AMBROSE,

10 Plaintiff,

11 v.

12 PAUL AMBROSE, et al.,

13 Defendants.
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Case No. C20-1338RSL

ORDER OF DISMISSAL

15 This matter comes before the Court *sua sponte*. On September 10, 2020, the Court found
16 that the complaint in the above-captioned matter failed to allege a cause of action cognizable
17 under federal law or to otherwise trigger this Court's jurisdiction. Plaintiff was ordered to show
18 cause why the complaint should not be dismissed and was given thirty (30) days to file an
19 amended complaint establishing this Court's jurisdiction. Dkt. #6. No response has been filed.
20 The above-captioned matter is accordingly DISMISSED without prejudice.

21 The Court has also considered and DENIES plaintiff's application for court-appointed
22 counsel. Dkt. #5.

23 Generally, a person has no right to counsel in civil actions. However, a
24 court may under "exceptional circumstances" appoint counsel for indigent
25 civil litigants pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(1). When determining
26 whether "exceptional circumstances" exist, a court must consider the
27 likelihood of success on the merits as well as the ability of the petitioner to
28 articulate his claims pro se in light of the complexity of the legal issues
involved. Neither of these considerations is dispositive and instead must be
viewed together.

1 Palmer v. Valdez, 560 F.3d 965, 970 (9th Cir. 2009) (internal quotation marks and citations
2 omitted). A party seeking appointment of counsel at another's expense must, as an initial
3 matter, show indigency. Because plaintiff has provided information regarding his financial
4 situation, the Court turns to other factors in determining whether "exceptional circumstances"
5 justify appointment of counsel in this case.

6 Plaintiff vaguely asserts that he has "called every attorney on Google." Dkt. #5. Even
7 assuming this is true and representative of reasonably diligent efforts, plaintiff's lack of success
8 in obtaining counsel likely relates to the limited likelihood of success on the merits of his claim,
9 at least under a federal theory. The Court finds plaintiff's suit lacks merit for the reasons set
10 forth in its order to show cause. Dkt. #6. Moreover, plaintiff has not even attempted to comply
11 with the Court's order to show cause by submitting an amended complaint remedying the
12 deficiencies in his original complaint. Finding an absence of "exceptional circumstances," the
13 Court declines to grant plaintiff's request for appointment of counsel.

14 For these reasons, plaintiff's motion to appoint counsel (Dkt. #5) is DENIED, and IT IS
15 HEREBY ORDERED that the above-caption matter be DISMISSED without prejudice.

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17 DATED this 19th day of October, 2020.

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20 Robert S. Lasnik
21 United States District Judge
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